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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit.

FIVE RULES FOR CAMPERS

A scenic exhibit showing five things
that campers must do if they help
prevent fires in the woods.

Specifications.

Floor space - - width - - - - - 27 feet.

depth - - - - - 7 feet.

Wall space - - - - - None.

Shipping weight - - - - - 2500 lbs.

Electrical requirements - - - - - 110 volt

A. C. current, or D. C. current.

1270 watts needed for lights.

FIVE RULES FOR CAMPERS

How it Looks.

The exhibit portrays a camping scene with a modelled foreground having artistically painted cutout trees, shrubs and rocks at the sides. The cutout portion of the exhibit blends with the balance of the forest scene painted on the canvas background.

Models of a properly made campfire and how to leave a camp fire are shown as well as other dangers of carelessness with matches, pipe, cigarette, etc.

The short, terse, text gives important information regarding the causes of forest fires and the value of timber destroyed annually.

What it Tells.

Smokers and campers are the cause of the man-caused fires which now occur.

Smokers indifferently or carelessly discard burning matches, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco from moving vehicles or trains. In many cases these die out without doing harm, but great expense and damage are involved frequently because these "FIRE STARTERS" are not entirely extinguished before they are dropped. Always BE SURE that no fire or glow remains.

Most outdoors travelers have a sense of "Good Woodsmanship" and select a safe place to build a fire. A few are unused to the open and lack knowledge of danger from fire.

Those who build fires in the open should be equipped with shovel, ax and water bucket.

Never build a fire against a log or stump. When these get burning it is difficult to put them out, and in all probability there will be fire left under the log or in the roots after you think you have killed it. Hours or days later a wind fans these embers into flame and a forest fire results.

Never build a fire near brush or dry grass. You may lose control of it in a few seconds.

Never build a fire against a tree. Even if the fire does not scorch the foliage it will dry out the bark and injure the root growth. Repetition of the fire kills the tree.

After selecting a place scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center in which to build the fire. KEEP IT SMALL.

Do not leave it alone for even a few minutes. A sudden wind may cause it to do the unexpected.

Do not leave camp until you are SURE your camp fire is out.

BRUSH BURNING

Brush burning should not be attempted during a long dry spell. Just after a rain or light snow is safest.

Each man should have a shovel or an ax, and have a few pails of water handy.

Wait until after the heat of the day, usually after 3 P. M., before touching off the piles.

Do not burn if the wind is blowing.

Do not touch off more than two or three piles at a time. Let these burn down before getting the others going.

After burning piles are reduced to embers, have some one stay on guard until all fires are DEAD.

Where to Get Information.

State Forester, State Capital
Extension Forester, State Agric.
College,
U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

The following publications may be obtained
free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dept. Circular 292 - Slash Disposal in Western
White Pine Forests in
Idaho.

Dept. Circular 358 - Fire and the Forest, Califor-
nia Pine Region

Misc. Circular 44 - Forest Fire Control

Misc. Circular 79 - Forest Fire Prevention -
Handbook for School Children.